

ROOSEVELT FOR 1912 BIDS AGAINST TAFT

Missile Flung in Stable Explodes in Strike Breakers' Group

WEATHER—Fair and colder to-night; Friday cloudy.

FINAL EDITION.

The



World.

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"Circulation Books Open to All."

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PRICE ONE CENT.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1911.

22 PAGES

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EXPLOSION CAUSES PANIC AMONG STRIKEBREAKERS IN WHITE WINGS STABLE

Missile Blows Up Among Group
at Luncheon in Quarters on
Forty-Eighth Street.

POLICE JOIN BIG MIXUP.

Strikers Admit Defeat and Plan
Appeal to Mayor to Save
Old Jobs.

While a group of strike breakers were eating luncheon in the cellar of Stable 11 of the Street Cleaning Department, at No. 42 East Forty-eighth street, this afternoon, some one threw a paper bomb or firecracker into the cellar through an open window looking out upon the back yard of a tenement in Forty-seventh street. The missile exploded, but did no property damage, nor was any one hurt. But there was a panic among those strike breakers. As one man they started for the street. The explosion was loud and reverberating and policemen and guard outside the stable rushed in at the sound, only to meet the strike breakers rushing out.

Something like a football scrimmage resulted when the policemen collided with the strike breakers. Sgt. O'Loughlin was knocked down and his leg was hurt. Nobody knew just what had happened.

FUGITIVES CARRIED REVOLVERS
AND WERE ARRESTED.

The leaders of the exodus were Hodges Jones, a negro from Baltimore, and Wilbur Justice of Philadelphia, who were brought here to help break the driver's strike. Jones and Justice were popular with the men. They were getting away so industriously that Policemen Boyle and Low tackled and towed them. Quickly turning their hands over the clothing of the strike breakers the policemen discovered that each had a loaded revolver in his hip pocket.

Neither Jones nor Justice knew anything about the Sullivan law, which makes it a felony to carry a loaded revolver. They were arrested and taken to the station. The explanation that they were carrying them to protect themselves from attacks by strikers. Much to their amazement, they were promptly arrested and locked up in the East Fifty-first street station house.

As soon as possible after the explosion, policemen searched through the rear yards of the Forty-seventh street tenements on a search for the person who caused the excitement. No trace of him could be found. The tenement dwellers said they had not seen anybody acting suspiciously around the block.

The bomb, if such it was, had more noise than destructive power. It was a small paper, such as is used in the manufacture of firecrackers, was found in quantities in the cellar of the stable, and the smoke succeeding the explosion smelted like the smoke of gunpowder.

GREAT CROWD SWARMED TO
SEE A TRAGEDY.

A report got out that a bomb had been thrown at Stable 11 and that several men had been killed. This caused a great crowd to swarm to the scene of the excitement and the policemen were kept busy. Owing to the panic among the strike breakers it was fully half an hour before the Street-Cleaning Department knew really what had happened.

Groups of strikers who had gathered in the neighborhood of the downtown stables of the Street-Cleaning Department admitted ruefully to-day that the strike was thoroughly broken and that their status seemed barren of any hope. They did not even have the heart to hiss the strikebreakers. No violence occurred in any of the districts where the strikebreakers were at work, but the police guards were continued.

At Commissioner Edwards's office it was stated that more than the normal complement of cars was sent out in the three boroughs of the city and that an ample force of men reported to man them. A total of 112 cars were sent out in Brooklyn with 1,175 men. The police guard in Brooklyn were considerably thinned down and by to-morrow it is expected that the guards in Manhattan and the Bronx will be greatly reduced.

It was also stated in Mr. Edwards's office to-day that strikers have been applying at various detective agencies for jobs as strike breakers, hoping to

CROWD CHEERS AT HEARING FOR 5-CENT CONEY FARE

Representatives of Public Organizations Appear Before
the Service Board.

ACTION AGAIN DELAYED.

Case Postponed Until Dec. 1
for a Further Argument
by Lawyers.

Representatives of a number of public organizations cheered to-day when John E. Rustis of the Public Service Commission, got after representatives of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company during a hearing concerning the advisability of giving the public a ride to Coney for a nickel.

"Don't you think," he asked "you could save a lot of trouble by moving the second fare point out to the ocean?" But as far as the commission got to-day was to adjourn the question to Dec. 1 when more lawyers for the B. R. T. will explain how much it hurts to give up the fourth fare in the good old summer time. The proceeding to get a nickel fare to Coney started last Summer. It was adjourned when the companies agreed to try the experiment of carrying passengers during the morning and early afternoon hours for a single fare. The company, it developed to-day, carried 12,936 persons on this arrangement in August and 1,712 in September.

C. D. Menely, secretary and treasurer of the B. R. T., was questioned by his lawyer, George D. Yeomans, O. F. Flannery, J. R. Abarbanel and John J. A. Rogers represented civic organizations and M. H. Whitman was counsel to the commission.

COMMISSIONER'S ATTORNEY BACKS
UP A. B. R. T. OBJECTION.

After a number of citizens had insisted upon knowing what the proceedings meant, without getting any further than the asking of the question, Mr. Menely proceeded to testify. When Mr. Rogers wanted to ask him if the 1,733,000 extra fare collected in August did not give a fair clue to the number of ten-cent fares paid Attorney Whitman of the commission agreed with the objection interposed by counsel for the B. R. T., which led Mr. Rogers to say:

"I represent four civic organizations, and as I am a taxpayer myself I object to counsel for the commission assisting counsel for the railroad company."

Mr. Rogers wanted to know whether the railroad business in August represented a profit or a loss and tried to get into the record the 1907 investigation of the B. R. T. Chairman Wilcox thought Mr. Rogers ought to consult with Mr. Whitman about the introduction of evidence.

"I cannot get along with him," said Mr. Rogers. "I cannot shoot brains into his head."

Mr. Menely, a Coney Island hotel man, testified that five cent fares between 4 and 9 o'clock in the morning and 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon didn't help Coney any. People didn't begin going seaward that early and didn't want to come back so soon.

Mr. Menely tried to get the long and short haul joke into the hearing by saying that while the extra fare appeared for a short distance it really proved a longer one. Commissioner Edwards provoked a laugh when he asked if he got on the train with a friend who left him at the second fare point what his friend would pay for with his nickel.

VILLAGE GETS PRE-SENT FARE.
ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 16.—As a result of a decision yesterday by the Appellate Division the Westchester Street Railroad Company will be required to reduce its fare between Mamaroneck and White Plains from ten to five cents.

CALL ON NEW PAPA NOT AT ALL FUNNY, SAYS GIRL ELOPER

16-Year-Old Bride Declares
She and Dick Taylor Didn't
Wait to Hear Verdict.

JUST TOLD HIM; FLED.

Her Name Not Trembley Now,
But She's the Tremblest
Girl in New Jersey.

She who was Greta Anna Trembley of Plainfield, N. J. did not take her books under her arm and go to school this morning. Instead she sat at home and said her husband, Richard Dana Taylor, son of James A. Taylor, a member of the Stock Exchange, was a mean old thing to have let out the secret that they were married on Oct. 22. Mrs. Taylor, as is, is sixteen years old. Mr. Taylor is a whole year older.

"Oh, well," said the young bride to an Evening World reporter at her mother's home to-day, "I'm glad it is over. Of course I did want to finish school and give Dick—I mean, Mr. Taylor—a chance to get ahead a little before we started keeping house. But the thing got out and it was sure to get to Popper Taylor sooner or later, and so last night Dick—I mean, Mr. Taylor—and I went over to see his father."

IT ISN'T FUNNY AND SHE
DOESN'T WANT YOU TO LAUGH.

"It wasn't funny a darn bit and I don't want anybody to laugh at me when I tell it. But we walked in to him where he was sitting in the library. And I just had to hold Dick's hand—I mean, Mr. Taylor's—because I was so scared."

"Dad," said Dick, "Greta and I have been married two weeks. We thought you might like to know."

"I wish you could have seen poor dear Mr. Taylor. He just straightened up as though he had touched an electric wire. He gasped and then he hemmed and hawed and then he swallowed hard and then he looked at us and his face got red and he started to get up and we just turned around and ran. If he said anything we didn't hear it."

A very deep dimple developed on one side of the girl's very pretty chin. "Perhaps that was just as well," she added demurely. Then she giggled. "Are you prepared to keep house?" she was asked.

"Mother has prepared me to be a model wife," she said, solemnly. "Why, I can even make bread. And I haven't thought about anything else but keeping house since Dick—I mean, Mr. Taylor—came back from Mercersburg Academy at the last Christmas vacation. I hadn't seen him for three years and he hadn't seen me. But I remembered we had been silly about each other and so did he, and we got introduced again and we couldn't help falling in love."

AT THAT SHE'S THE TREMBLEST
GIRL IN NEW JERSEY.

The young woman paused, and then observed with gravity: "My name isn't Trembley any more, but honest to goodness I am the tremblest girl in New Jersey right now."

The youngsters were married by the Rev. Floyd Appleton, rector of St. Clement's Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn.

Ten days ago young Taylor's brother, Ralph, started Plainfield society by eloping with Miss Helen Smalley, daughter of Mayor Newton Smalley, of North Plainfield.

"Don't you dare tell me that Dick Taylor went and blabbed!" exclaimed Mrs. Greta Anna Trembley Taylor, the girl, when informed the secret was out.

"What? Vital statistics? Now, isn't that silly! We never thought of that. We had no idea any one except Fred Zweibel," said Mrs. Dick—we mean Taylor—and Josephine Murphy would know until we got ready to tell every body."

I wanted to get through school and Dick hoped to get a great job. You know he is with Lord & Taylor in New York, and Dick is smart and hardworking."

"Since we eloped and married I've been living with my mother and Dick has lived with his father and mother. We expect to have our own home later on."

EVENT SHEWEDLY PLANNED;
LONG OVERCOAT DID REST.

News of the elopement of Miss Trembley and Taylor has caused a sensation in Plainfield. Taylor's father, who is a member of the New York

Jersey Boy and Girl Who Eloped.

Greta Anna Trembley and Richard Dana Taylor



GIRLS IN PANIC FROM SMOKE OF TRIFLING FIRE

Drills Forgotten, Stairways
Packed When Rubbish Burns
in Broadway Building.

Smoke from a trifling fire at the bottom of the freight elevator shaft in the nine-story factory building at No. 62 Broadway caused a panic among the 30 girls employed by the various firms quartered in the structure to-day. Fire drills were forgotten, and the girls on the lower floors fought with each other in the halls trying to get to the stairways. No one was injured, but several cases of hysteria were developed by the excitement.

The building is at the southeast corner of Great Jones street, in the heart of a clothing and millinery manufacturing district. The freight elevator is in the rear, on Shinnong alley, and there was no one in that part of the building on the ground floor when the fire started.

The elevator shaft opens into all the floors. Smoke arising in the shaft sifted through the elevator doors and the cry of "Fire" was soon raised. The factory girls immediately started for safety.

Those on the upper floors were held in restraint by their foremen until the passenger elevator man, Tony Calabrese, had taken down his car, loaded to capacity, six times. The girls on the lower floors took to the stairways.

Firemen were prompt in responding to an alarm. Deputy Chief Langford, seeing that the fire was of no consequence, detailed the men of hook and ladder companies 9 and 30 to enter the building and ally the panic. The sight of the firemen quieted the girls who were crowding out.

The fire, which was in a box filled with rubbish, was put out by the use of a chemical extinguisher. No damage was done.

GIRL ODDLY MISSING.

Hatless, 16-Year-Old Jennie Walk,
Vanished From Home Nov. 5.

Jennie Walk of No. 217 East One Hundred and Nineteenth street reported to the police to-day that his daughter, Jennie, has been missing since Nov. 5. He said that she had left home with no money and without a hat, and had not been heard from since.

Mr. Walk says he believes the girl left home because she was asked to take care of the house while his wife was in a hospital. She is sixteen years old, weighs 110 pounds, is five feet tall and has light hair and blue eyes. She was dressed in a dark waist and blue serge skirt and coat.

THE DISGRACEFUL OVERCROWDING OF THE TOMBS PRISON

Census of prisoners awaiting trial today: 780
Number of cells available: 406
Cells actually occupied: 397
Several cells have to be used for storage and other purposes on account of the lack of room, all of which compels the "doubling up" of prisoners which is contrary to law.

SAYS AGED JILT'S APOLOGY PROVES PROMISE TO WED

Eighty-Year-Old Samuel Myers's Note of Regret Filed
by Spinster Law.

Charlotte E. Law, the Brooklyn belle of sixty years who is suing Capt. R. R. Myers, owner of the Iron Pier at Rockaway Beach, who is eighty years old, asked to-day, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to be allowed to amend her complaint against the octogenarian. She wished to add this letter, which, she said, was conclusive proof of Myers's obligations to her:

Dear Madame:
I was glad to hear that a number of friends called and that you had a good time with your musical clock and other musical instruments. Had I been there, I passed the day without music. I feel that you were hurt by my not keeping the engagement that evening. You will forgive me, now that I explain the cause.

SAMUEL MYERS.
This concluding letter, the allegedly spurned dame says, was received in May, 1905, and is proof positive that Capt. Myers had promised to marry her in 1905.

No Extra Charge for It.
Advertisement for the World may be left at the American Express Company Office in the city until 5 P. M.

TOMBS JAMMED; 780 PRISONERS, ONLY 406 CELLS

State Law Violated by Keeping
Two and Three Prisoners
"Doubled Up."

CONDITION UNSANITARY

District-Attorney Doing All He
Can, He Says—Prison De-
clared Inadequate.

There are 780 prisoners in the Tombs awaiting trial. There are only 406 available cells. It is against the law of New York State to place more than one prisoner in a cell.

This statement was made to-day by Warden Fallon of the Tombs, and an official of the Department of Correction supplemented it by placing the blame on the District-Attorney and police. He declared that many men and women are kept in the Tombs waiting trial for months, though some are innocent, while some in which the defendants have been held, and which could easily be postponed, have been tried.

As a result of this he said scores of unfortunate who have no influence have to wait in a prison which is holding almost twice its capacity.

In any case the condition of affairs is serious. Though every possible method known to us to cleanse and disinfect the Tombs, it is almost impossible at times to stamp out the fifth bred by the overcrowding of the jail, the only hour of detention for the criminal population of the old City of New York. The officials declare that aside from any alleged neglect by the District-Attorney, the Tombs is totally inadequate.

The overcrowding not only menaces the health of the prisoners but immorality is bound to be bred as a result. There are 600 male prisoners, according to the last census last night, and there are seventy-three women who are in the male ward on the Leonard street side. There are also twelve Federal prisoners held there for trial.

Some of the cells have to be used for store rooms, and at various times others are out of use owing to sanitary conditions and need of repairs. Warden Fallon admitted that in all the cells there are two prisoners, which is directly against the law, and in some cases there are three.

COMPELLED TO VIOLATE LAW,
SAYS WARDEN.

"We are much overcrowded," said the warden. "There are 780 prisoners here and the number will probably increase. We have about 406 available cells and are compelled to put two prisoners in a cell, which is a violation of the law of the State."

"Everything is done to insure the health and cleanliness of the prisoners. It is hard work. The cells are disinfected daily, and the linen on cots is changed at least once a week. The prisoners, of course, can have as many baths as they wish. They are informed of the time as soon as they arrive. But with all this and our care it is a vexing problem to keep up perfect sanitation where there are so many persons in such narrow quarters, particularly men of the type who come here."

"Immorality among the prisoners is bound to develop at times, though it is eliminated as soon as we know of it, but with almost eight hundred prisoners and only fifty-two keepers, counting the night and day force, we have to be constantly on the lookout."

William J. Wright, Deputy Commissioner of Corrections, grew wrathful as he discussed conditions at the Tombs.

"The condition is simply scandalous," he said. "The Tombs is holding almost twice its capacity. There are innocent men here, no doubt, who have been waiting trial for months. Never before since the present Tombs was built nine years ago have such conditions existed. The Warden and the Department of Correction have appealed to the District-Attorney to help correct and stop this frightful state of affairs."

WRIGHT SAYS DISTRICT-ATTORNEY IS MUCH TO BLAME.

"I think the office of the District-Attorney is largely to blame. For instance, here is an assistant, Mr. De Ford, sent to Queens, another county, to assist in the prosecution of a case, though the District-Attorney there is perfectly able to cope with it. De Ford in the court here might have disposed of many of these cases that have been waiting trial for months. Then cases like that of Cummins the Carnegie Trust man are placed on the calendar

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ROOSEVELT HITS TAFT ON TRUST POLICIES; IN RUNNING FOR 1912

Declares Against "Trust Busting,"
but Is for Control by the Govern-
ment; Thinks Legal Suits
Are of No Use.

CHAOS NOW IN BUSINESS;
TIME TO STOP STRANGLING.

Suit Against Steel Trust a Vivid Ex-
ample, He Says; Then He Defends
His Action in Tennessee Deal.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt coming out in a statement to-day flatly opposing the policy of President Taft in dealing with the trusts, suggests the question whether he has not made his first move in putting himself forward as a candidate for the Presidency in 1912.

The Colonel makes his stand in an editorial entitled "The Trusts, the People and the Square Deal," published in the Outlook.

In this he talks of the chaotic conditions of business, calls for more moderate handling of the great corporations and defends his own action in the deal between the Steel Trust and the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

WASHINGTON TAKES ROOSEVELT ATTACK AS HIS 1912 STAND

Marks Parting of Ways Be-
tween Colonel and Taft and
Breach Cannot Be Closed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Col. The-
odore Roosevelt's attack on President
Taft's trust policies published to-day
was taken here as marking the parting
of the ways between the former Presi-
dent and his chosen successor. For
months it has been apparent that
Roosevelt was not in sympathy with
the Taft administration and an open
declaration has been expected. Follow-
ing the filing of the Steel Trust suit,
in which Taft aimed an indirect blow
at Roosevelt, it was predicted that the
Colonel would strike back.

The breach opened to-day cannot be closed, according to general belief, before the convention time, and many who have doubted whether Roosevelt would oppose the renomination of Taft took to-day's statement as conclusive evidence of his attitude. The Taft men were silent, declining to comment, but the Roosevelt article caused a sensation in political circles generally.

HERE HE IS, DIOGENES!

Find a \$500 Earring and Is Look-
ing for Owner.

Manuel Worthington—that is his name at the Mills Hotel at Thirty-sixth street and Seventh avenue—came to the World's uptown office to-day with a diamond and a pearl set in an earring. They were worth about \$500.

"I was in front of the Metropolitan Opera House last night," he said, "and I found this earring. I was afraid some one would think I stole it and I brought it here for a report. Whoever owns it can get it from me."

Mr. Worthington has no means, but he is bent upon preserving his honest front. As he left the office a street urchin who heard his report remarked:

"Good dat guy's a sucker! He could hock dem stones."

Stateroom reservations and tickets via all lines. Check books for baggage and parcels sent by mail. Telephone 4000.

"The suit against the Steel Trust by the Government," Mr. Roosevelt begins, "has brought vividly before our people the need of reducing to order our chaotic Government policy as regards business."

"The National Government exercises control over interstate commerce, railroads, and it can in similar fashion, through an appropriate Governmental body, exercise control over all industrial organizations engaged in interstate commerce. This control should be exercised, not by the courts, but by an administrative bureau or board, such as the Bureau of Corporations or the Interstate Commerce Commission; for the courts cannot with advantage permanently perform executive and administrative functions."

STEEL TRUST DEAL.

Before taking up his general theme Mr. Roosevelt pauses to deny that the representatives of the Steel Corporation misled him while he was President. Referring to the suit against the Steel Trust he says:

"One of the grounds for the suit is the acquisition by the Steel Corporation of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company; and it has been alleged, on the authority of the Government officials engaged in carrying on the suit, that as regards this transaction I was misled by the representatives of the Steel Corporation, and that the facts were not accurately or truthfully laid before me."

"This statement is not correct. I believed at the time that the facts in the case were as represented to me on behalf of the Steel Corporation, and my further knowledge has convinced me that this was true. I believed at the time that the representatives of the Steel Corporation told me the truth as to the change that would be worked in the percentage of the business which the proposed acquisition would give the Steel Corporation, and further inquiry has convinced me that they did so."

"I was not misled. The representatives of the Steel Corporation told me the truth as to what the effect of the action at that time would be, and any statement that I was misled or that the representatives of the Steel Corporation did not thus tell me the truth as to the facts of the case is itself not in accordance with the truth."

DID NOT GET A MONOPOLY OF
ORE FIELDS.

"It has been alleged that the purchase by the Steel Corporation of the property of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company gave the Steel Corporation practically a monopoly of the Southern iron ores—that is, of the iron ores south of the Potomac and the Ohio. My information, which I have every reason to believe is accurate and not successfully to be challenged, is that of these Southern iron ores the Steel Corporation has, including the property gained

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